

AT LAST.

The Speaker Announces the Formation of the Committees and Texas Is Well Provided For.

Three Texas Congressmen, Mills, Culbertson and Lanham, Receive Committee Chairmanships.

The Enterprising Reporter Who Sent a Dog Into the House to Chief Justice Waite Has Been Fined.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Speaker Carlisle has completed his list of assignments to the committee service of the House of Representatives and has laid it before the House to-day. Following is the list:

Ways and means committee—Mills of Texas, chairman; McMillin, Tennessee; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Turner, Georgia; Wilson, West Virginia; Scott, Pennsylvania; Byrum, Indiana; Kelly, Pennsylvania; Brown, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio; Barrows, Michigan.

Committee on appropriations—Randall, Pennsylvania, chairman; Forney, Alabama; Barnes, Missouri; Forsyth, Ohio; Sawyer, Texas; Cullen, Georgia; Felch, Campbell, New York; Gay, Louisiana; Rice, Minnesota; Cannon, Illinois; Ryan, Kansas; Butterworth, Ohio; Long, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; D. B. Henderson, Iowa.

Following are the chairmen of other committees:

Judiciary—Culbertson, Texas.

Banking and currency—Wilkins, Ohio.

Commerce—Clardy, Missouri.

Rivers and harbors—Blanchard, Louisiana.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Dunn, Arkansas.

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri.

Foreign affairs—Townsend, Illinois.

Naval affairs—Herbert, Alabama.

Postoffice and post roads—Blount, Georgia.

Public lands—Holman, Indiana.

Indian affairs—Peel, Arkansas.

Territories—Springer, Illinois.

Railways and canals—Davidson, Florida.

Manufactures—Bacon, New York.

Mines and mining—O'Ferrall, Virginia.

Public buildings and grounds—Dibble, South Carolina.

Pacific railways—Outhwaite, Ohio.

Improvement of Mississippi river—Catching, Mississippi.

Education—Chandler, Georgia.

Labor—O'Neill, Missouri.

Military—McAdoo, New Jersey.

Patents—Weaver, Ohio.

Invalid pensions—Matson, Indiana.

Pensions—Bates, New York.

Claims—Lanham, Texas.

War claims—Saxe, Kentucky.

Private land claims—McCreary, Kentucky.

District of Columbia—Hemphill, South Carolina.

Revision of the laws—Oates, Alabama.

Expenditures in the State Department—Morse, Massachusetts.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Wheeler, Alabama.

Expenditures in the War Department—Laffoon, Kentucky.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Scott, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Docherty, Missouri.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Hadd, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cowan, North Carolina.

Expenditures on public buildings—T. J. Campbell of New York.

Accounts—Saw of Maryland.

act proposes to prohibit the bringing into a state of any article of commerce, the manufacture and sale of which is prohibited within that state.

TEXAS PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following Texas pensions were issued to-day: Mexican war, Margaret A., widow of Samuel S. Ballow, Brazoria; Martha A., widow of John Caspwood, Abilene; Mary E., widow of John B. Wells, Lueda; widow of Ben L. L. Williams, Searcy; widow of Archibald A. Marcott, Bosqueville; Eliza, widow of Ezra Thomason, Granbury; Mexican war, Bice Whit, Woodville; reissue, W. Lewis, H. De-la-luna, Navasota; Thomas Wright, Hunt; Lewis A. Ogle, Dallas; William Mirck, Canton; John Cook, Moody; Max Mill, B. Stockton, Chicago; increase, Joseph Youngblood, Bumas.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following nominations of postmasters were sent to-day: William A. Spigler, Henrietta; H. H. Stapp, Burnett, Tex.; V. E. H. Reed, Cameron, Tex.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The membership of some of the leading committees is as follows:

Judiciary—Culbertson, Texas, chairman; Collins, Massachusetts; Soney, Ohio; Oates, Alabama; Rodgers, Arkansas; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, North Carolina; Bucklew, Pennsylvania; Parker, Georgia; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Stewart, New York; Stewart, Vermont; Casewell, Wisconsin; Adams, Illinois; Fuller, Iowa.

Commerce—Clardy, Missouri, chairman; Crump, Georgia; Tarsney, Michigan; Rayner, Maryland; A. R. Anderson, Iowa; Lugo, Louisiana; Wilson, Minnesota; Bryon, New York; Paelin, Tennessee; Snyder, West Virginia; Gibson, Maryland; Fisher, Michigan; Thompson, California; Henderson, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, Ohio; Nutting, New York; Stephens, Wisconsin; Cogswell, Massachusetts.

Foreign affairs—Perry Belmont, New York, chairman; McCrea, Kentucky; Norwood, Georgia; C. E. Hooker, Mississippi; Russell, Massachusetts; Raynor, Maryland; Calpin, Michigan; Cotnam, South Carolina; Ketchum, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Pitt, Illinois; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Robinson, California; Labor—J. O'Neill, Missouri, chairman; Lanesey, Michigan; Felix Campbell, New York; Davidson, Alabama; Hampton, Maryland; Chandler, Georgia; French, Connecticut; Burnett, Massachusetts; Buchanan, New Jersey; Bond, Tennessee; Pritch, Illinois; Nichols, North Carolina; Haight, Wisconsin.

Committee on claims—Springer, Illinois, chairman; Barnes, Georgia; C. S. New York; Elliott, South Carolina; Hayes, Iowa; Kilgore, Texas; Mason, Mississippi; Ford, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Baker, New York; Dorsey, Nebraska; Symes, Colorado; Warner, Missouri; Joseph, New Mexico.

Expenditure of the Treasury Department—Mc Culbertson, Texas.

Enrolled bills—Mr. Kilgore, Texas.

Form in the civil service—Mr. Abbott, Texas.

The election of President and Vice-President—Crain, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Indian depredation claims—Dunn, Arkansas; Hare, Texas.

Mills—Sawyer, Texas.

Among the other committees the Arkansas and Texas members are distributed as follows: Merchant marine and fisheries—Dunn of Arkansas chairman.

Indian affairs—Reel of Arkansas chairman; Hare, Texas.

Manufacturing—Breckinridge of Arkansas chairman.

Patents—Martin, Texas.

Claims—Lanham, Texas, chairman.

Private land claims—Sayers, Texas.

Revision of laws—Lanham, Texas.

CHINESE PENAL LAW.

A severe application of the Code to Unaccustomed of Physicians.

Shanghai Times.

The Chinese penal code provides that when an unskilful physician, in administering medicines or using the acupuncture needle, proceeds contrary to the established forms, and thereby causes the death of the patient the magistrate shall call in other physicians to examine the medical error and to report on it.

The injury done was unintentional, the practitioner shall then be treated according to the statute for accidental homicides, and shall not be allowed any longer to practice medicine. But he shall have the means of departing from the established forms, and have practiced deceit in his attempts to cure the malady in order to gain property, then, according to its amount, he shall be treated as a thief, and if death ensue from his malpractice, then for having treated with medical skill in intent to kill he shall be beheaded.

There appears to be nothing in the "Chinese" code answering to the law of "barbarian" nations concerning civil damages recoverable by parties made to suffer from "unintentional" malpractice.

ALLISON TAKES.

A necessity for speedily Reducing the Tariff Tax.

Duquoy, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Senator Allison, who leaves to-morrow for Washington, said in an interview that the party who failed to do his share in speedily reducing the tariff taxes would lose in public favor. The necessity for some action was great, and Congress would be compelled to act. He did not wish to outline any definite plan, but said parties were in the habit of making concessions to any result mutual concessions must be made. He would be willing to repeal the tobacco tax and sugar tariff and further enlarge the free list.

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.

Sherburne G. Hopkins, the newspaper reporter who some weeks ago sent a sham infernal machine to Chief Justice Waite for the purpose of creating a sensation and selling the news, pleaded guilty in the Police court to-day to a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretense, and was fined \$100.

STONE AND BRICK.

The Building Boom Grows and Property Owners Decide to Put Up a Number of Structures.

The Catholic Church to Cost \$75,000—A Partial List of Buildings to Go Up—School Buildings.

It can be no longer questioned that Fort Worth is to have a building boom. A few days ago The Gazette took occasion to publish a list of a few buildings to be erected at once, and now has to add several others.

In conversation with J. J. Kane yesterday, he said the contract for the first work on the Catholic church would be let before the 15th inst. The plans are completed, the church is to be of stone, and will be erected on the handsome church property on Tarckmorton street. It will cost upwards of \$75,000, and will be by far the finest church in North Texas.

The jobs for the George L. Gause live-story stable and undertaking establishment, now being built on West Weatherford street, were placed on the ground yesterday. Huge piles of brick and stone are on the premises and beginning to-day the walls will go up from the first story.

This building is of brick and iron 100x100 feet, two stories high, and Mr. Gause estimates that his total outlay when the house is completed will be \$40,000. A handsome little chapel is being built facing Taylor street, and a morgue will be put in. This building will present an imposing appearance.

Foreigners are putting Belmont, New York, chairman; McCrea, Kentucky; Norwood, Georgia; C. E. Hooker, Mississippi; Russell, Massachusetts; Raynor, Maryland; Calpin, Michigan; Cotnam, South Carolina; Ketchum, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Pitt, Illinois; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Robinson, California; Labor—J. O'Neill, Missouri, chairman; Lanesey, Michigan; Felix Campbell, New York; Davidson, Alabama; Hampton, Maryland; Chandler, Georgia; French, Connecticut; Burnett, Massachusetts; Buchanan, New Jersey; Bond, Tennessee; Pritch, Illinois; Nichols, North Carolina; Haight, Wisconsin.

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Governor Waterman refused to interfere. Since Governor Waterman acquired his office by the death of Governor Bartlett four months ago, six executions have taken place in the state, and the efforts in behalf of the condemned men were made in every case, the Governor refused pardons or commutations. When Sutton was placed on the scaffold he said: "I admire the firm stand Governor Waterman has taken in the matter of granting commutations and pardons. If he holds his grip the community will have but little to complain of as regards the showing of executive clemency."

LESSONS FROM LIFE.

A Great National Calamity—What It Teaches.

The last few years have played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country. Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the disease that carried off so many prominent men in late years is really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the days' talk of the sporting world, and many thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet vast numbers of ordinary men and women die during their time every day from the same cause.

It is said that the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, it is said, is the cause of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric acid, which is kept out of the blood, and thence sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, in a large measure, disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to the kidneys, by means of advertising, some persons have supposed that the remedy. We cannot say how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinions you hear on every side, of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon a lifetime experience, has not been shaken by the blood of the uric acid.

These words are strong and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

A Fortune that Still Grows Bigger and Bigger—How It Was Made.

The recent death of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and the universal regret at the sad occurrence brings once more into prominence the fact that of all the great fortunes accumulated in this country the Astor fortune has excelled the least.

Mrs. Astor's most sincere as well as by far most numerous circle of mourners were found among the poor. While it is true that the bulk of the enormous wealth of the Astors is composed of what such social reformers as Henry George call the "deserted increment," representing the advance in value of large and judicious investments in real estate, it still remains true that among the poorer classes in New York when the rich are denounced for greed and heartlessness, somehow the Astors, the richest of the rich, are rarely included in the denunciation.

It must be confessed that the originator of the Astor fortune was not gifted with an undue stock of the milk of human kindness. John Jacob Astor the first, the grandfather of the present heir of the fortune, was born at Waldorf, in Baden, in 1763. His father was a small farmer with a large family, and John Jacob, the fourth son, started on foot at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune. Walking to the nearest seaport he sailed for London, where one of his brothers had a piano factory. He worked in his brother's factory for two years, at the end of which time his savings amounted to 15 guineas. Investing 10 guineas in a lot of cheap musical instruments and buying a steership passage to Baltimore with the other 5, he sailed from London early in November, 1783, being then just turned of twenty. A vessel was caught in the Chesapeake bay and detained two months before it could reach Baltimore, where he finally landed March 10, 1784.

During the long imprisonment on the ice, which he doubtless regarded all the time as a great hardship, he learned the art of playing the piano, and when he landed upon which he afterwards found an enormous fortune. A German furrier was among his fellow passengers, and while smoking their pipes to while away the long winter nights he entertained young Astor with stories of his adventures among the Indians in search of beaver skins.

He was told that the beaver could be purchased with a few gaudy trinkets, and how dearly they could be sold in the London market. Young Astor landed, disposed of his musical instruments at a profit and proceeded immediately to New York, where an older brother was already living, but not prospering. John Jacob obtained temporary employment in a baker's shop, and in the summer of 1784 entered the service of Robert Bowne, a kind-hearted old Quaker, at the monthly salary of \$2 a week and his board.

His business was making and packing furs, and he worked faithfully, and at the end of the first month his salary was raised. Here he worked for two years, learning the details of the fur business, and in 1786 set up a little shop of his own on Water street. He did all his own work, buying, beating, packing and salting his skins, laboring from dawn till dark. Following the hint secured from his companion on his voyage to his new home, he made long journeys with a pack on his back to the hunting grounds of the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas and other tribes of Indians, making his time and perils return him a handsome profit. It thus became an expert in the choice of fine furs, acquiring a love for the business that amounted to an enthusiasm, which he displayed in after years by hanging the walls of his office with the choicest furs of all species.

He had now become prosperous enough

LET US TAKE HEED.

We Note the Harvest More than the Seed Time.

The people of Texas are looking forward with confident hope to the great harvest of development the state of Texas is to reap from excursion and immigrant trains at very popular prices. It is true, these trains are, and will be, the latest improved steam reaping machines, but people of Texas, how about the seedling?

Let the acreage be large, let the seedling be good, and the harvest will be abundant and should now be at work, intelligently, in the seedling for this harvest. Do not allow the hope of a golden harvest to cause you to lose sight of the great importance of seedling.

Every letter that leaves the state of Texas should contain a printed statement of our soil, climate, and our excursion trains.

Upon the envelope of every business or social letter that leaves the state of Texas for the next twelve months should be printed, "Excursion trains to the great unknown state of Texas; one fare for the round trip, and sixty days for observation."

The railroad companies have only agreed to furnish these cheap excursion trains until July 1. Let us make the altitude of travel so great that the companies will be pleased to furnish these trains to the end of the year.

A California Hanging.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 7.—Nathan B. Sutton was hanged at Oakland yesterday for the murder of Alexander Martley, a ranchman, in September, 1886. Sutton's efforts were made in Sutter's behalf for commutation of the sentence, but

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